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Numismatic Association of Southern California



**THE N.A.S.C.
QUARTERLY**

FALL 1983

Your Steadfast Hobby Guardian

The travel was time-consuming. Room and board was expensive. And corporate benefits were intangible. Yet, when Chet Krause and Numismatic News were asked to testify at the Olympic coinage hearings, they jumped at the chance to represent your hobby interests.

Before the smoke cleared, Chet and company testified on three separate occasions.



numismatic news

Your Weekly Collecting Guide Featuring COIN MARKET

Iola, WI 54990

There, ready and
willing to take
a stand when our
hobby welfare
is on the line.

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

Vol. XXV

Fall 1983

No. 3

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Editor

Gary Beedon, NLG

Club Editor

Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald

Advertising Manager

Lorna Lebold

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The American Numismatic Association has just presented its 92nd Anniversary Convention in beautiful San Diego. I hope everyone that could participated in some of the many activities planned by General Chairman Kay Lenker and her compliment of qualified committee personnel. The ANA does not come to California very often, so I hope you took advantage of the opportunity.

The NASC displayed its piece of YAP Stone Money in the exhibit along with several others. This is from our fine Money Museum located in the First Interstat Bank, Airport and Century Boulevards, Los Angeles. Stop in and get acquainted with our display of monies under the watchful eye of Earnest Hood, our Museum Curator.

In line with our effort to provide an annual educational club workshop program, Harold Katzman, Club Workshop Chairman, has scheduled another interesting event to be held in October. See inside this issue for further details.

The Gold Drawing tickets have been dispensed and an air of great enthusiasm is being shown by member clubs to exceed last year sales to the benefit of all those who participate.

Bryan Burke, Chairman of the Educational Forum, reports that he has Vince Beretta, noted Olympics collector from the Sacramento area, confirmed as one of the Friday night Educational Forum speakers. Vince will be concentrating on the 1932 L.A. Olympics. He will also have a display of 1932 Olympic memorabilia in the exhibit area.

Austin Ryer, Jr., Bourse Chairman, indicates bourse table requests are well ahead of last year. Other convention committees are working in the background to make the International 29th a success.

The NASC board voted to eliminate, for one year, several fully funded convention activities. This type of action is never popular, but reflects our concern to reduce expenses.

The Olympic Coin program is starting to pick up support and the U.S. Mint indicates that every effort will be made to get the Ten Dollar Gold and 1984 Silver Dollar struck for delivery very early in 1984. We are hopeful that a display will be available for our convention. Supporting the program will provide funds for present and future Olympic hopefuls. The choice is yours.

Albert K. Hall
NASC - President

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

The cutoff date for the Winter issue of The N.A.S.C. Quarterly for timely information:

NOVEMBER 1, 1983

Editor's Note:



By the time most of you read this, the most famous numismatic event of the year, the annual ANA Convention, in San Diego, will be a part of history. Following at least two shows in San Diego and almost running concurrently with a show in the Long Beach area, it seems that Southern California's collector-set has had a concentrated interest in numismatics in what many would call "fine form". This is great for California, I think, but maybe not so great for the rest of the country. Sorry about that! Sharing the thoughts of fellow collectors and members, many of us can make the statement: numismatics in California has been anything but dull. In other words, it has been a little better than the past year or two. By the time our annual convention, *The International* Forty-Ninth, rolls around next January, the numismatic hobby should be back to full swing, whatever that means.

On the other hand, on Saturday, August 20, 1983, the well known numismatic company, Kagins of Iowa, celebrated their 50th anniversary in numismatics (After 55 years). This notable event is unique. Very few dealers today can state that he or she has been in the business for over 50 years! The NASC congratulates them for their service to the hobby, the NASC, and numismatics in general. To apply a quote of the late Mr. Abraham Kosoff: "...has been a credit to the profession." Getting back to California and the NASC, as the editor of our journal, I have to make a pitch to maintain an adequate flow of good quality material for future issues of publication, *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly*. I ask the question: What can you contribute as a member of the NASC? So as not to discriminate, non-member contributions are welcome. Recently a member asked the question: "How does a member get featured in the 'Collector Profile' portion of *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly*?" The answer is simple. If any member desires to be featured in the magazine, just send in the following material: A photograph of yourself (black and white preferred), and approximately 350 to 600 words describing your numismatic background and interests along with other interesting facts about yourself that our readers would enjoy reading about. Please type your profile (double space) for ease of editing. Your editor has enough time reading his own handwriting, let alone someone else's. You need your help and your material to maintain a quality magazine worthy of it. As I have stated in prior issues, without *your help* and efforts, *your journal* would be just another publication! Think about it!

A way of saying thank you and as an enticement for quality articles and features, in addition to the Literary Awards, we introduced what we call the "N.A.S.C. Article Contributor Plaque", which will be presented to the respective individuals at the annual banquet. It is presented to those who submit original articles which are published in our journal (two or more pages as printed, exclusive of artwork and photographs etc.). One more comment: **ONE OF THE ACTUAL OR TRUE REWARDS OF AN ARTICLE WELL DONE IS TO HAVE DONE IT!**

Gary Beedon, NLG, Editor

CORRESPONDING

SECRETARY'S

REPORT

NEW MEMBERS 1983

NUMBER	NAME	SPONSOR
2570	Numismatic Council of Orange County	William O. Wisslead
2571	Steve Meinster	Lorna R. Lebold
2572	Michael Cozzolino	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2573	Connie Downey	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2574	Edward A. Belujian	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2575	Harvey Rose	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2576	Robert J. Riethe	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2577	Walter Burks	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2578	Christine Pasciuti	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2579	John Pasciuti	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2580	Joe Buzanowski	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2581	Dana Samuelson	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2582	Robert C. Jane	Austin Ryer, Jr.
2583	Tom Chen	Harold Katzman
2584	Rue Smith	Harold Katzman

MEMBER CONVERTING TO SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

2571	Steve Meinster
------	----------------

DECEASED MEMBERS

SM22	Roscoe Fulks
SM93	Jack Ogilvie
1888	Clifton Willoughby



If anyone who has paid their 1983 dues has not received a plastic membership card please let me know. They were sent out as dues were received, but apparently not everyone received them as intended. Also, if you are not receiving the Quarterly, be sure that you notify me. If you have moved, you must let me know as the post office will not automatically forward second class mail, nor will they always tell me your new address.

Two items from the June board meeting:

1. 1983 banquet medals are available for \$2.50, including postage (George Washington obverse, NASC logo reverse).
2. Correction to the instructions for obtaining slide programs from Visual Education Chairman, Elizabeth Wisslead: include \$2.00 for postage and insurance. The list-

ide programs as well as speakers willing to come out to your club are listed together and may be obtained from Elizabeth at 2053 Cypress, Santa Ana, CA 2707 or from Sally Marx, Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

pectfully submitted,

a R. Lebold
esponding Secretary



IN MEMORY OF JACK SEELER

many friends and associates will be saddened to learn of the passing of Jack , sustaining member # 34 on May 30, 1983. Jack was 73 and succumbed from a condition of several years duration. Jack was semi-retired and a part-time coin but held the distinction of manning a bourse table at every NASC Convention er Kreisberg and Norman Schultz are the only other members of that distinguished), except for the one year he had to cancel due to his first heart attack.

was a shy retiring low-key personality, never wishing to be in the forefront but a llector at heart and loyal to his coin clubs. He was a 30-year member of the Los es Coin Club, a long time member of the West Valley Coin Club where he ed a monthly bourse table, and a charter member of the Israel Coin Club of Los es.

was a numismatist who genuinely loved coins, a dealer of unquestionable ty, a quiet unassuming individual always present at most local numismatic nations and a credit to the hobby. He has left an indelible mark on local coin circles ll be missed by his many friends.

sincerest condolences to his wife Ada.

Murray Singer

IN MEMORY OF JACK OGILVIE

y will miss Jack Ogilvie, NASC sustaining member # 93, who passed away in ngeles on May 5, 1983, following a long illness. He will be missed by many. E known numismatically for his 20 years as ANA Historian, Jack Ogilvie, ANA nber # 93, introduced many changes and innovations to the ANA. He was pable for the ANA Numismatic Hall of Fame and for the 25-year and the 50-year rship pins in addition to many other items. the NASC, are sad to see Jack leave.

MYSTERY PERSONALITY FOR 1983

Answer: William O. Wisslead



The following photographs are those of a new mystery personality for 1983. Please keep in mind that the pictures are about 60 years old!



Enjoying myself under an umbrella.



My first wagon.



I am a show off in 1920.

This is a tough one!
Who am I?

A HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS

A Legend of Tradition, Ceremony and Symbolism
PART ONE
by A. K. Hall, SM-109

Every four years since the re-establishment of the Olympics in 1896, there is a wave of optimism that prevails in the legion of Olympic hopefuls. For some it will be another attempt to receive the ultimate recognition – a medal bestowed at the winner's form. Others, competing for the first time, realize this is the dream of athletes for centuries to participate in this spectacular event. The self-sacrifices made in years of preparation culminate in a matter of seconds, minutes, and hours at the Olympics. The reward to everyone is a form of self-satisfaction in achieving their ultimate goals. In the early years of the Olympics this may have been possible, but as the years progressed winning was everything. Let us review the development of the Olympics, a period of over 2500 years.

THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS 776 B.C. to 393 A.D.

It is not considered unusual for a legendary event to become intermingled with myth in fact over a period of 25 centuries. In order to minimize the importance of one over the other, let us review several of these to set the stage for the beginning of the Ancient Olympics. (The writer recognizes the disputed version as interpreted by historians and scholars. This is yet another.)

One early legend concerns the struggle on the highest peaks for possession of the earth which Zeus was the victor. Zeus, a powerful Greek God having defeated Cronus, King of the Universe before the Olympic Gods, celebrated his victory, and commemorated it for all times with the games held in the valley below Mt. Olympus.

Another Greek writer Pausanias records a different version of the inauguration of the Olympic games. Heracles, eldest of the five Dactyl brothers who protected the infant on Mount Ida in Crete, organized a foot race at Olympian with his brothers. They ran to Elis to pay homage to the Almighty Cronos, Lord of the Universe. Heracles crowned the winner with a wreath of wild olive branches he had brought from a faraway land. From this the custom of awarding the victor a wreath of olive leaves originated as the idea of the games themselves. Since there were five brothers, the five fingers of Ida, the games supposedly took place every fifth year.

One explanation for the difference in holding the games every four years today was that the ancient Greeks determined the date of the event by the passage of four full years since the previous celebration. Thus, the next games were actually scheduled in the fifth year. A carving of five interlocked rings on an altar in the stadium of Delphi symbolized the four-year cycle and this very design has become the modern symbol of the Olympic Games.

Another story related to the beginning of the Ancient Olympics has to do with a valiant soldier named Pheidippides in 490 B.C. The city of Athens, about to be invaded by the powerful Persians, sent off a force of about 9000 to engage in battle the invading army on the plain of Marathon. The dismal march was one of almost certain death as the Athenians were outnumbered 10 to 1. But ultimate victory was theirs as the Athenians launched a furious attack dividing the Persians who retreated to their ships in

defeat. In order to alert the people of Athens, anxiously awaiting the outcome of the battle, Pheidippides, a famous Athenian runner was summoned by the Greek military leaders. Having removed his battle armor that he had engaged the enemy in that very day, he set out clad only in a loin cloth to cover the 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest to bring news of the victory to the distraught citizens of Athens. He ran at a pace that strained his body beyond human limits. Over rocky terrain, up and down hills, he raced as if his life depended on it. Ironically, we believe he literally ran himself to death. Spurred on by the message of incredible Athenian victory, he pushed himself for almost three hours only to fall before the multitude of Athenian arms reaching out to him in a savior-like gesture. He managed to blurt out the words "Rejoice – We conquer". His body, wracked from the torturous run, writhed in uncontrolled agony as he gasped his last breath of life.

This incredible feat was not germane to the Olympic games at the time, but the legend is indicative to the heart of the Olympic games.

Participants pushed their bodies to the limits of human endurance and strength, maybe for only seconds, for whatever reason they may have had to give their all to achieve victory. In early games the effort was expected, perhaps demanded, even if it meant giving a fatal effort.

Now let us view the first arena or setting of the Olympic games. In a broad meadow, often shadowed by national monuments of the Gods, where the Alpheus and Cladeus Rivers flow into the Ionian Sea known as Olympia, it is believed the first game was held in 776 B.C. It is conceivable that similar type games may have been held as many as 500 years prior to the first recorded event.

The choice for Olympia as the site of the early games with its level vastness made it possible to accommodate large crowds. (Historians and scholars differ on the location of early sites.) It was believed that the first games were held to honor, please and appease the spirit of a national figure or God. What better place than one in view of a monument or statue dedicated to them. As a sacred region eliminating political animosity, it ensured the presence and protection of the Gods over the games. As a neutral site, it was favored over cities that might have engendered feelings of jealousy that would hinder the peaceful atmosphere it was hoped the games would generate.

Just as in modern day wakes, when a celebration is held to lift the spirit of the bereaved, the early games were an indulgence in athletic competition to cheer the hearts of the mourners. The excitement of the games was considered a form of group grief therapy particularly when honoring the passing of a national hero.

Actually, there is another theory that the games were a common ground approach to appease the ambitions of the many rulers of the various cities, states and tribes that usually resulted in constant wars. Why not unite all this effort into a gigantic contest entered into by their finest champions representing the various factions?

This appealed to the common passion shared by all sports and their desire to excel in it. From this it is theorized that the Panhellenic games were born eventually to become the Olympics. This resulted in substituting their warring instincts with a contest of exhilarating sporting events.

The very first event was a simple foot race of 200 yards in 776 B.C. The race was run on a stade (stadium), a straight level track about 30 yards wide and 200 yards long. (Legend has it that this was the distance Heracles could walk while holding his breath.) The winner was Coroebos of Elis, a cook by trade.

By 776 B.C. the Olympic games had achieved the status of being the most important of the religious athletic ceremonies of the Greek City-States. So important, in fact, that

he was measured by the interval between them designated as an "Olympiad". An interesting feature of the early games was that they were confined to one day. The day of the first full moon after the summer solstice (June 21 or 22, the longest day of the year). The religious aspect of the games was a primary reason for the traditional ceremony that lasted until its demise in 393 A.D.

Animals and fruits placed on the alter as a sacrifice to the God Zeus were burned. As biblical lore, the ascending smoke was considered a sweet odor to the Lord of the heaven. Chosen youths were arraigned at approximately 20 yards away and at a given signal raced to the altar. The first one to reach it was given a flaming torch to ignite the wood pyre under the sacrifices. Tradition relates that the torch was lit by the priests focusing the sun's rays into a polished metal bowl. Thus, it was believed that the Sun was the source of the flames. This symbolic torch links the present day Olympics with ancient Greece.

For centuries the Olympic games were limited to only free Greek men. Slaves could only be spectators, forbidden to enter in competition. Even more drastic was the law that any woman apprehended viewing the games should be thrown to her death from a nearby mountain.

Remember the loin cloth of Pheidippides in his fatal race? Early contestants wore only a loin cloth until one day, as the story goes, a youth lost his. Ignoring his nakedness and seemingly inspired by it, he excelled all his rivals. As a result, henceforth all participants were naked. (The word *gymnast* comes from Greek *gymnos* meaning naked.) This practice also assured that no disguised female could attend. The discrimination against women led to the formation of the Greek Woman's Games known as Heraea. They were held in honor of Hera, the great woman Divinity of impus and Queen of Heaven.

The chosen few athletes were treated royally. They had to restrict their diet for a limited period to only cheese and wine with meat being added later on. For at least 10 months prior to the Olympics they had to undergo strenuous training. They were well aware of their part in this sacred rite. As a result, in their individual prayer for victory, they specified in their petition that this should be theirs "only if I am best".

As victors they were held in awe by their peers who felt the Gods had favored them with invincibility. Their reward was a crown of a garland of twigs from the wild olive tree. The wreath was the forerunner of our modern medals. The wreath was more than a mere decoration symbolic of victory, for the Greeks had a belief of its greatness. Referring to the mythical original games in which Heracles placed a wreath of wild olive branches on the victor, the Greeks believed that it was plucked from a sacred tree from the land of Hyper Boreans, a country of perpetual sunshine and free of disease, violence and war. Heracles had originally planted this tree in the sacred grove near the temple of Zeus in Olympia. The wreath possessed magical qualities, imparting some of its sanctity to the wearer.

As the years went by, the winners were accorded privileges and honors that made it imperative even if it meant accepting or giving bribes to assure victory. This may have been another human frailty that ultimately contributed to the Games demise. Winners were given tax exemption for life and a permanent seat of honor in the local theater. The city would provide a life-sized statue of each victor in the sacred grove on the plain of Ellis. The triumphant homecoming of the victor was equal to none. Their praises were sung and in written odes. A chariot drawn by white horses carried the victor to the temple of the Chief Deity of his city. Then he placed on the altar, as an offering to Zeus, the wreath he had won.

For centuries the Olympics gained in stature and became a more dominating factor in Greek lifestyle. The story of the development of the events were carved in stone by the sculptors and written in verse by the poets.

As the games grew in importance and the number of events, various kinds of structures were built, a gymnasium, a hippodrome (oval track surrounded by seats) and baths.

The simple footrace in 776 B.C. was followed by adding a 400-yard or 2-Stade race in 724 B.C. (400-meter sprint of today). In 720 b.C. the longer distance events were added (similar to the 800 and 1500-meter events of today). In 708 B.C. the Pentathlon (Greek meaning "Five Contest") was introduced. It consisted of five (Pente) separate events. They were the javelin throw, the long jump, the discus throw, a foot race and wrestling. It immediately became a popular addition as this event, more than any other, tested the all around capabilities of the competitor. In the Pentathlon, the athlete approached the Greek ideals of physical perfection of balance and proportion.

In 688 B.C. boxing was added. Chariot races became a part of the games in 680 B.C. until eventually there were 24 different competitions. The Olympics had come a long way from a simple foot race beginning in less than a century.

The events of the Olympic games focused upon the skills which were considered essential to personal survival in Ancient Greece where every man was expected to keep in top condition, ready to defend his city-state. The hero culture that prevailed in Greece was an outlet in peace time that subverted the desires for war although the brutality in evidence in some events was hardly peace loving.

From the coveted wreath of olive leaves to prizes of money came the bitter fruits of specialization and professionalism. Bribery became widespread along with violations of the Olympic code of honor. With the fines exacted for dishonor, statues called *Zanes* were erected on the stadium site as a reminder.

With the defeat of Greece by the Romans, the character of the games turned completely away from the patriotic and religious purpose to a spectacle of athletics, chariot racing and forms of combat. A steady decline during the Roman period culminated with a decree in 393 A.D. by Emperor Theodosius I to halt the games completely because of "Pagan idolatry". Upon learning that the prohibited contests were still in progress, he ordered the buildings at Olympia burned to the ground. The fact that the Olympics had survived with only slight interruptions for 12 centuries was a record unequalled in the annals of history.

The Gods on Mount Olympus were silent and the valley in Olympia was pervaded by a ghost-like atmosphere. Barbarians desecrated the temples and earthquakes shook down the remaining walls. As if in a final last stroke to bury the memories of glorious Olympic moments, the river rose and covered the remaining remembrances with a layer of silt and mud as if to extinguish the Olympic flame forever.

OLYMPICS 1896 TO DATE

The Olympic flame was not to be rekindled for 1503 years. The architect of the renewal of the modern Olympics was Baron Pierre de Coubertin. A studious Frenchman born in Paris became convinced that education and athletics could help bridge the barriers among nations. His dream to revive the Olympics became a reality with the selection of Athens Greece as the site of 1896 Olympics. The International Olympics Committee (IOC) was organized and invitations to the event were dispatched.

through the pledge of a million drachmas by George Averoff of Alexandria, a rich merchant, the plan was set in motion. The funds were used principally to rebuild the stadium of Herod in Athens, originally built in about 330 B.C.

The games were opened by King George of Greece in the first week of April, 1896. There were 12 countries represented with teams that had been hastily assembled. But it was the Baron's dream come true. The Olympics were back. Although the Americans and British garnered a large share of the medals in proportion to the larger number of Greeks entered, it appeared that no gold medal would be won by a Greek. It wasn't until the final event, the Marathon, that it developed. The Marathon had been suggested by a Frenchman, Monsieur Breal who wanted to commemorate the historic feat of the famous runner – Pheidippides. There were 25 runners designated to run the 25 miles to Athens. A Frenchman, Lermusiaux, was the favorite and had a 3-kilometer lead at the halfway point. The tortuous run took its toll, first on the Frenchman, then on the English with victory at hand, a Greek runner by the name of Spiridon Louis had taken the lead. Pandamonium reigned as he entered the stadium. It was as if history had repeated itself. The adulation of the people of Greece was heaped upon Spiridon Louis. Today you can see his photograph in sports annals, resplendent in Greek national dress, holding the gold medal and olive branch he had been presented with by King George of Greece.

The Olympics had returned to Athens and the world. Once again the peacefulness of competition had resulted in friendship that ignored any political or national boundaries. From a crowd of 50,000 in 1896 to an international audio/visual audience of over 1 billion in 1984, the Baron could not have visualized its immense impact in the years to follow.

Modern technology has advanced the Olympics over the years to improve the athlete's performance, his equipment and facilities, allowing him to become stronger, faster and higher (*CITIUS – ALTIUS – FORTIUS*, Olympic motto).

Since 1896 the Olympics have been held in various cities throughout the world. In some locations there are edifices in use that were part of the Olympic games. Not everyone has been happy with the financial aspects of holding the games which have to require gigantic sums of money and years of planning. The final results have met with mixed emotions.

The 1984 Olympics are again being held in Los Angeles, California after a 50 year absence. One of the edifices still in use from the 1932 Olympics is the Coliseum. It is the responsibility of the present L.A. Olympic Committee to provide facilities in various locations that will serve their respective communities after the Olympics are over. Current financial controls are being maintained to minimize any financial responsibilities. The 1984 Olympic coin program is one of the fund raising programs to help raise money for Olympic hopefuls in the present and future games.

We are looking forward to successful 1984 Olympic games to add to those already held since 1896. Only during the war years were they interrupted. There is still an air of optimism among people all over the world that the "Baron's Dream" can help to bring worldwide peace and understanding. This is a dream we all share.



OLYMPIC PROOF SILVER DOLLAR ON SALE AT FOUR MINT SALES AREAS

In announcing the kick-off of over-the-counter sales of this historic coin, Mrs. Pope explained that the 1983 Olympic dollar is the first of three coins to be offered by the United States Mint in support of the U.S. Olympic effort. A second silver dollar coin and a ten dollar gold coin will be dated 1984.

The Director explained that the goal of this program is to give financial support to the Olympic effort. The legislation provides that \$10 from the price of each silver coin and \$50 from the price of each gold coin sold will be given directly to the United States Olympic Committee and the Los Angeles Organizing Committee. The funds will be used to support the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles and to train and support American Olympic athletes.

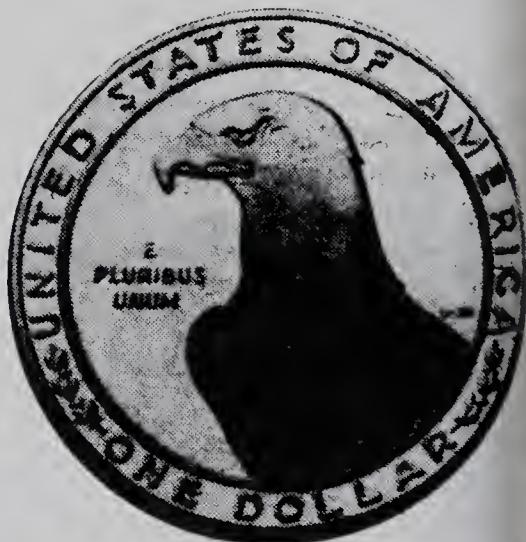
UNITED STATES MINT SALES AREAS

Philadelphia Mint
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Denver Mint
320 Colfax Avenue
Denver, CO 80204

San Francisco Old Mint
88 Fifth Street (Fifth & Mission)
San Francisco, CA 94103

Department of the Treasury
15th Street & Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20220



BATTLESHIP USS IOWA UPHOLDS A TRADITION IN OLYMPIC STYLE

Mint Director Donna Pope provided two of the new 1983 Olympic Silver Dollar Coins to the crew of the Battleship USS Iowa. Both silver dollars were placed inside the supporting structure of the ship's new mast where they will remain throughout the life of the ship. The ship is scheduled to be recommissioned in the summer of 1984.

The tradition of placing coins under the step of a mast originated with the ancient Romans. It was a custom to place coins in the mouths of the dead to pay Charon for

(Continued on Page 2)

This year's 92nd anniversary ANA convention medal exhibits familiar marks of the San Diego area. The designer is William T. Fell, a member of the San Diego Inter-Club Numismatic Council. Award winning sculptor Barbara Hyde prepared the models and the Medallic Art Company struck the medals.

Resembling the reverse of the California-Pacific International Exposition half dollar, the medal's reverse features the California Pavilion tower and the State of California building. Both were erected at the 1935 exposition.



the ana

convention medal

The San Diego-Coronado Bridge with an aircraft passing below, is depicted on the reverse.

The 1 1/4-inch diameter bronze piece, suspended by a ribbon from a metal name-card holder, was available at the August 16-20 convention for \$6.75. A bronze and a silver medal set was \$35. A 2 1/4-inch bronze medal was \$20.00. If you want to order any of the three versions from the ANA, add \$1.00 for mailing the badge, \$3.00 for the two piece medal set and \$2.50 for the 2 1/4-inch bronze medal. Send to: ANA, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.





Collector Profile of Thelma Burkhalter

by Lorna Lebold

Thelma Burkhalter is known to her friends as "Teddy" and we all look for her to make her scheduled appearance at our convention each year. At 82, she is a tireless worker at the registration desk and a delight to converse with after hours. When we have a suite with a piano in it, she can be found there, playing familiar melodies by the hour.

In the summer of 1900, Teddy's mother went to Nova Scotia to be with her younger sister who was also awaiting the birth of a child. Teddy arrived earlier than the anticipated September date, making her a Leo, astrologically. Ten days later she came home to the U.S. Her father worked at the Cadillac Hotel in New York City. While waiting for him one day, Teddy whiled away the time singing with a chamber music group. She was all of 2½ at the time! Over the next 25 years, she completed her education through high school and went on to business school, finding time to study while on the road with many vaudeville acts. She has toured in the U.S., Cuba, Central America and Canada.

Five of those years were spent traveling with the widow of "Alexander the Great". She was a member of a J.J. Schubert unit for 39 weeks, then went on to join the comedy team of Lazar, Morse and Russell. They opened on May 13, 1927 in Colorado Springs. Back stage on opening day, a male voice asked if anyone was interested in three-handed Pinochle. All three were together for 18 weeks, but two weeks after she joined the group, Teddy married Roy Burkhalter. This marriage endured for 47 years, until his death in 1974. Roy had been a coin collector since childhood. In 1947 they moved from Lynwood, CA to Bishop, CA where they founded the South East Sierra Coin Club. They operated the Bishop Coin Shop from 1968 to 1974.

In recent years, Teddy has done much traveling around the country. However, she always attends the NASC show, where she renews old friendships and always makes new ones. She has been a member of NASC since 1962. Her interest in numismatics was not really evident to her until after the loss of her husband. Now she keeps in touch and we are glad she does. In Teddy's words, "The group I work with at the registration desk is super. Bless you all for adopting me."

ATTENTION DEALERS!

NASC is currently planning our 29th Annual Convention. Our new security was good last year, and improvements will make it great this year. Newspaper and radio advertising will assure a crowd. Last year's dealers reported fantastic sales. Be sure to reserve your table early. Send your name and address to:

Austin Ryer, Jr.
Bourse Chairman
P.O. Box 921
Westminster, CA 92684

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

The destructive, often bloody and always violent revolution was begun by a small, d-mannered man who abhorred the very idea of killing. Francisco Ignacio Madero, on October 30, 1873, was the son of a wealthy landowning family of Coahuila. By the time he decided to enter politics (1905), Madero had become wealthy in his own right. He was one of the developers of the rich cotton-growing district of Laguna, which in 1927 was producing at the rate of 40-80 million kilos a year. Madero's first attempt to formulate a political philosophy was his book "La sucesion presidencial en 1910". The book was produced in response to the famous Creelman interview in which Diaz was reported to have said, "I welcome an opposition party in the Mexican Republic." As a result of his book, Madero was nominated for President by his party, the Anti-election Party, and proceeded to campaign throughout Mexico. On June 6, 1910, Madero was arrested and confined to the prison at San Luis Potosi and by the time of the election, July 8, 1910, there were an estimated 60,000 of his party behind bars. After being released on bail, Madero waited until the election of Diaz was made official and then escaped to San Antonio, Texas. By the 25th of October, 1910, he and his friends had drawn up the "Plan de San Luis Potosi," which was, in effect, a declaration of war on the Diaz government and a proclamation of his revolutionary principles. After many minor encounters, in some of which Madero participated, the City of Juarez was taken by the combined forces of Orozco and Villa. This was the principal victory of the Maderistas, but other victories from Tijuana to Chilpanzinge helped to complete the weakened government of Diaz. At 2 A.M. on the 26th of May, Porfirio Diaz fled the train which took him into exile for the remaining four years of his life. Almost as soon as Madero arrived in Mexico City to take over the reins of the presidency, he was beset on all sides by his former supporters. Article 3 of the "Plan de San Luis Potosi" had promised that lands taken from the people would be returned to former owners. Madero's principal ally in the south, Emiliano Zapata had circulated his famous Plan de Alaya, which demanded the same thing. When Madero began to equivocate on this point, Zapata began his long, painful, often heroic, and in the end futile, march down the road of Revolution. Others who opposed Madero and his men such as Bernardo Reyes, the Vacquez Gomez brothers, and Felix Diaz. One of the Generals who took Juarez for Madero, Pascual Orozco, led the most nearly successful revolution, but was finally defeated by Victoriano Huerta. At dawn of the 13th of February, 1913, the revolt of Felix Diaz, General Mondragon, General Reyes in conjunction with Huerta, began what was to be known as the "Tragic Ten" days which culminated in the arrest, by Huerta, of President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez. One of the most influential men in this conspiracy was the United States Ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson; in fact, the assassination of Madero and Suarez probably would not have occurred without his approval. On the night of January 22, 1913, President Francisco I. Madero and his Vice-President Jose Maria Pino Suarez were dragged from their prison and brutally murdered by General Alvaro Obregon and General Cardenas.

Victoriano Huerta came to power with the promise to restore peace to Mexico, but he had launched a period of extreme violence and terror. Open, armed rebellion broke out almost at once, led by such men as Obregon in the Northwest, Carranza in the Center, Villa in the North and Center, Zapata in the South and Alvarado in the Yucatan. Carranza and Villa were fighting men who achieved their ends with fire and blood; Carranza, the politician, was more successful by using his complicated maneuvers and

manipulations. It was this effort to unseat Huerta and install his successor, which was responsible for the greater part of the coinage described in this catalog. Most of the coins were authorized by Villa and Zapata. Carranza issued only a few coins while depending for the most part on paper money. The Oaxaca coins were a result of the secession of that state from the central government of Carranza. One of the most famous of all coins, the MUERA HUERTA peso, was the result of Villa's hatred of Huerta. It is ironic to note that of the six principal protagonists of the Revolution: Madero, Huerta, Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Obregon; the only one to die in bed was Huerta. All the others were assassinated. The end of Huerta's dictatorship was made certain by Villa's great victory at Zacatecas in June of 1914. Three weeks after the battle, Huerta resigned and fled the country.

Muera Huerta



Carranza's rejection of the Plan of Ayala prevented Zapata from ever coming to terms with him. The only other obstacle to Carranza's control of Mexico was the increasing enmity of Villa, who felt himself an outcast in Carranza's plans for governing Mexico. In October, 1914, there were two conventions called to settle the problems of governing Mexico. Carranza held his meeting in Mexico City without inviting either Villa or Zapata. The Convention held in Aguascalientes in the middle of October, under the aegis of Villa and Obregon, succeeded in ousting Carranza from his position of control in Mexico City. That wily politician, however, did not leave Mexico, but took refuge in Puebla from whence he began his return to power, using Generals Obregon and Gonzales. Zapata entered Mexico City on November 24, 1914 followed by Villa on December 3rd. Villa's chief adviser, Felipe Angeles, urged him to continue his march to Vera Cruz in order to push Carranza into the sea. Villa stubbornly refused to pursue Carranza, which was probably his most critical mistake. By the 25th of January, 1915, Obregon was again on the move and heading toward the Capital. The Convention government moved its headquarters to Cuernavaca, leaving Mexico City to Obregon. During 1915, the control of the Capital changed hands so often that within one week the Zapatistas occupied the city three times.

On April 13, 1915, Villa suffered his most disastrous defeat at the hands of Obregon. The battle of Celaya was probably the most bloody of the entire revolution. Villa's losses have been estimated at 4,000 men killed and 8,000 captured. From this point on, Villa's power was on the decline. He ended up as he had begun, merely a bandit in the deserts and mountains of northern Mexico. Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico on March 9, 1916 brought the troops of General Pershing into Mexico for the purpose of finding and punishing Villa whom they never captured.

In May of 1915, Carranza sent Col. Luis Jimenez Figueroa into the state of Oaxaca for the purpose of dissolving the state government of Francisco Canseco. Figueroa, with only about 50 men, captured the governor and most of the state legislators. On the 15th of June, 1915, Guillermo Meixueiro recaptured the state and set up the free and sovereign state of Oaxaca. This precarious independence, while it produced a great many coins, only lasted until the 2nd of March, 1916, when the separatists were routed by the forces of Carranza. Governor Davila with a few mountaineers fled to the mountains of Oaxaca where he was captured and shot late in May of 1916.

After Carranza's return to Mexico City on April 14, 1916, he assigned Pablo Gonzalez, laughingly called "General Sidewalk" because of his avoidance of fields, to subjugate the state of Morelos and neutralize the forces under Zapata. Gonzalez and his troops proceeded to plunder the state of all of its removable resources, including the standing timber. The story is told of Rosa King, who owned a hotel in Tlaxcala, finding the bathtubs from her hotel on sale in Mexico City. Zapata was not captured and continued his fight against the Carranzistas until he was ambushed by a friend on April 11, 1919 and killed. This left the entire country in the hands of Carranza who would have probably become another Diaz if he had not attempted to press the political ambitions of Obregon. In March, 1920, Carranza attempted to control the government of the state of Sonora, Obregon's home state. By the middle of April, 1920, all the west was in revolt and on the last day of April Carranza was in full retreat to Vera Cruz. Carranza attempted to escape the forces of Obregon, but on May 19, 1920 he was killed in a cabin at Tlaxcalantango in Puebla. Obregon, himself, faced a similar fate on July 17, 1928. Thus the last of the protagonists of the Revolution passed, leaving Mexico to rebuild and heal the wounds of a long and bloody revolution.

Report from:

Se, Hugh S., and Merrill Bothamley. *Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 1913-1917*, Beverly Hills, Ca.: R. R. Donnelly & Sons Stamp & Coin Co., Inc., 1976.



You hear about...

Earthquake committee meeting that adjourned by a motion from the floor?
Sheepherder who received a ticket for making an "EWE" turn?

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by

Austin Ryer, Jr.,
NLG

I am a book collector and specialize in numismatic books on U.S. coins. I love books but not all of them. As the title to this article suggests, I will try to point out the good and the bad in the books I review. I will review only the books I have in hand and that I have read from cover to cover and in some books that is quite a chore. All opinions expressed are my own and do not represent the opinions of NASC. I will try to "grade" the book in several categories with a 10 being the highest and 0 being the lowest. I will try to review a new book, one that is still being sold at issue price, and an out-of-print book in each article. The review of the out-of-print books should be helpful to people who want information available only in those books.

Taylor, PhD., Sol, *THE STANDARD GUIDE TO THE LINCOLN CENT*, 1983; Published by author, North Hollywood, CA.

This limited edition, 1000 soft covers and 500 hard covers, tries to cover all aspects of the Lincoln cent in 150 pages. In fact, the author only brushes against the subject instead of covering it. Topics in the book are: Collecting, Origins, Design Changes, Numismatic Track Record (investments), Vital Statistics (mintages, availability and investor tips), FIDO's, and Grading and Storage.

Dr. Taylor writes very well, in a very easy style, but it appears that the book is written for the youthful collector. This

causes the reviewer some concern because of the investment aspect, which seems to comprise about half the book. The reviewer assumed the youthful level of this book based on two factors: (1) The style and simplicity of the writing and (2) the advice of accumulating circulated coins for investment. I will not dwell on the investment advice, but it does seem contrary to the advice of many experts in the field.

In this reviewer's opinion, the best information is contained in the reporting of the availability of early Lincoln cents and Dr. Taylor's warnings about counterfeit coins. As with most parts of this book, this reviewer feels that these sections need expanding.

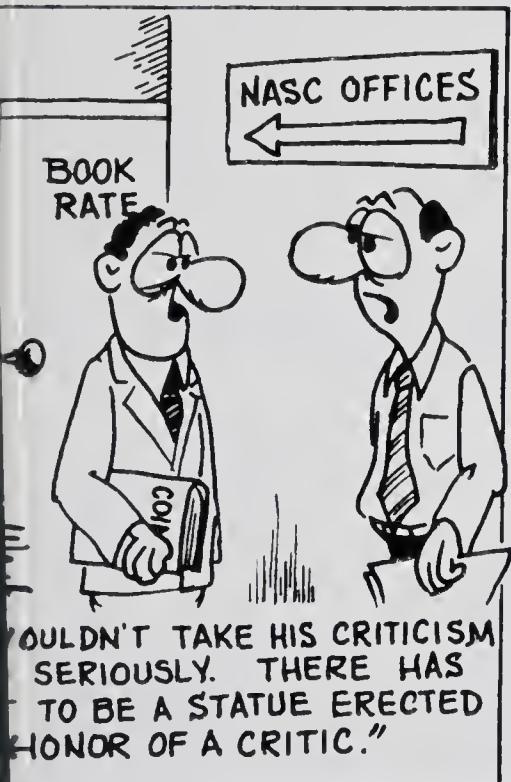
This is the first attempt at a very complex subject, and I am sure that later editions will improve and expand. The book is needed to fill a void about one of the most collected U.S. coins. This reviewer probably expected too much from the very talented Dr. Taylor. As such, the book was a disappointment. The reviewer must acknowledge that this book contains information which cannot be found elsewhere. This makes the book worthwhile and of use to beginning Lincoln cent collectors and investors.

I rate this book as follows: Readability-9; Information Contained-5; Value as a Reference Book-5; Overall-7.

Commentary

I would like to take a few lines again to note that this reviewer rates books

harshly. This is probably due to his experiences in this field. Maybe a historical outline of the reviewer is order. He has been a collector for 47 years, a part-time dealer for 31 and a numismatic book collector for 14. The reviewer tends to compare every book to the great books, and *you* should have a harsh rating with "a grain of salt". Take a look at any book. If the subject is of interest then decide if it fills your needs. The experience and needs of the reviewer may be different from your



ard, Jeffrey J., *HEADS YOU TAILS YOU WIN, THE INSIDE SECRETS OF RARE COIN INVESTMENT*. 1983; Reston Publishing Company, Inc., Reston, VA.

is another investment book to add to the parade of books which offer to tell the "inside secrets of coin investing". With all these books with inside secrets to making millions, I wonder if the author takes time out to write a book. It will make him only a pittance

while he might use the time to use his secret and make millions.

This book is different in that it does recognize that the investor should know something about coins and grading and that all dealers are not saints. The book covers such subjects as: Investment Value, Determinants of Investment Quality Coins, Auction vs. Dealer (Selling), Warnings, Taxes, Storage and Preservation, Liquidating, Limited Partnership, Market Analysis and even a list of museums (ours is listed). All of this and more is covered in approximately 200 pages. Again, this reviewer feels that the subject is covered with a "broad brush" and so it is not covered at all. No secrets are exposed at all, just a lot of good common sense and yet, maybe that is the real secret!

The author does point out a few items that this reviewer does not recall seeing elsewhere: Scarcity does not necessarily dictate price, and he gives average mark-ups and mark-downs used by dealers for various types of coins including ancients, U.S., foreign, and special issue collector coins. The author also indicates that coin investments are not for everyone.

This book is, apparently, written for the non-numismatically oriented investor and in that light it does give a good overview of numismatic investments. Like numismatic investments, this book is not for everyone, but it does contain some good information.

I rate this book as follows: Readability-8; Information Contained (Investor)-8 (Collector)-5; Value as a Reference Book-1; Overall-5.

Commentary

This is a general commentary on the technology of the times as it affects books.

We live in a time when man has walked on the moon, launching a space

ship is commonplace and science has almost propelled us into a Buck Rogers world. Our advancements in the last 50 years are greater than in all time before. Our standard of living was not even dreamed of 25 years ago except by the most advanced thinkers. What the next 25 years will bring again falls into the field of advanced thinking and beyond my capability.

In light of the far-reaching advancements, let us look at a few inconsistencies. In 1916 Ebenezer Gilbert wrote a book published by the Elder Press about *half-cents*. I have no idea what the price was, but that is not important. The book was well made and contained photographic plates. The collector could take out his magnifying glass and compare his coin to the ones in Mr. Gilbert's book. The bindings of the books were

sewn so that they would last. Many other contemporary books had real leather covers or at least leather over the parts that wear. These books were useful and made to last.

Compare those books with the books of today: Photo reproductions which when magnified turn into a series of meaningless dots. Bindings which are glued and break or fall apart. Covers which are nothing more than heavy paper. The new books are almost worthless as a tool for the numismatist. I realize that books must be mass-produced to keep the price within reason, but with modern technology that can send a man to the moon, it seems as if we should be able to do as good a job as people 60 years before and for a reasonable price – one man's opinion.



(Continued from Page 12)

ferry passage across the river Styx. The custom has continued as a naval tradition ensuring the fare of all hands on board a Navy vessel has been paid.

Mrs. Pope sent the two silver dollars to the USS Iowa crew last May. The Olympic dollars are presently being sold by the United States Mint in support of the United States Olympic team. Profits from the sale of these coins, as well as the 1984 silver Olympic dollar and the 1984 ten dollar gold Olympic coins, will be used to train the U.S. Olympic team, to support local community amateur athletic programs and to help stage the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.



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TEST

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NOW ARRANGE THE CIRCLED LETTERS TO ANSWER THE RIDDLE.

WER HERE)

THEY BOTH

A row of ten empty rectangular boxes, likely for drawing or writing, arranged horizontally. There are two rows of five boxes each.

*by Steve Davis*

During the past several months it has been my pleasure to attend many local club meetings in the Southern California area. One common observation at most of the meetings I have attended is the absence of many juniors. I know the summer season brings with it a variety of activities which may divert many juniors from attending club meetings on a regular schedule. It is hoped that with the onset of the fall and winter seasons interests will turn to more things of numismatic interest.

This situation brings to mind ways in which local clubs can promote the attendance of juniors at their meetings. Recruitment of junior members is foremost in maintaining and introducing new ideas to your clubs. The young numismatists have much to offer to your club. Their ideas are important to the introduction and administration of activities and programs conducted by your clubs.

One idea to promote attendance of juniors at local club meetings is to have responsible juniors participate in one or more phases of the meeting's activities. One junior could take charge of the "Show'N'Tell" portion of the evening. Another could conduct a coin quiz of ten questions each month. Questions could be taken from the "Red Book", starting with Large Cents one month, Two and Three Cent pieces the next month, etc. Members should be notified as to what the next month's quiz topic will be so they will have time to study. As questions are asked, have members raise their hands (preferably junior members) if they think they know the answer. Also, give an inexpensive coin such as a proof cent, proof nickel or silver dime for a correct answer. This will be an incentive for studying the "Red Book".

In addition to having juniors participate at each club meeting throughout the year, one month of the year could be designated as "Juniors' Night". At this particular meeting juniors would be responsible for arranging and presenting the program, providing the refreshments and conducting the auction. At a meeting prior to the "Juniors' Night" meeting, assignment of club officers' positions could take place. Assistance by the adult members of the clubs could be used to determine which juniors would hold the various positions such as President, Vice-President, Secretary, etc.

In relation to assigning club officers' positions at a special club meeting conducted by juniors, juniors should be encouraged to serve the club in a continuing role. They should be encouraged to serve on the Board. Juniors have good ideas as to what would make the meetings more interesting to themselves and other juniors. It is also good training for future officers of the club.

As an added incentive for juniors at local club meetings, a point system could be set-up which would allow juniors to acquire prizes based on several criteria. An adult member who attends all meetings would keep a card for each junior member. Points would be given for the following: (1) Helping to set up for the meeting and cleaning up after, (2) Attendance, (3) Exhibiting, (4) Behavior, (5) Numismatic interest, and (6) Runners for auction. Inexpensive but nice numismatic prizes could be given to the winner and the first two runner-ups. If the club could afford it, all other juniors would receive a participation prize.

Any of these suggestions will help to interest juniors. Most important will be the motivation generated by all club members that will make these programs a success.

NEWSBRIEFS

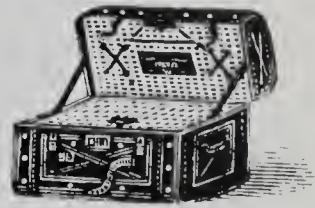
by Steve Davis

he Numismatic Association of Southern California congratulates junior member, Mike Carlin, for his recent award of a scholarship to attend the A.N.A. 15th Annual Summer Seminar. The seminar was held in Colorado Springs, Colorado, during the week of July 10-16, 1983. The scholarship was awarded to Mike from the Convention of International Numismatics (COIN).

In addition to attending classes on coin grading, Mike was able to visit the American Numismatic Association's headquarters as well as the Denver Mint. However, when asked what the most memorable part of the trip was, Mike replied, "The friends that I made and the exchange of numismatic information and ideas which took place as a result of these friendships."

Reminder: Please send information about Junior activities in your club to Steve S.

hen R. Davis, Junior Activities Coordinator
E. Rosecrans Avenue, Space S-44
mount, California 90723



RESERVATIONS

Members who plan to stay at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Blvd. during the Convention, January 25-29, 1984, should sign-up through the NASC. This will save you a few dollars over regular rates. Please write to the Bourse Chairman or to the editor for a special reservation request envelope to mail in for your hotel reservation.

ADVERTISING SPECIAL FOR DEALERS

Only \$25.00 and your business card, or camera-ready quarter page copy, you can have an ad in the Winter issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly. This is one way to let others know you will be at the N.A.S.C. Convention in January!

COOKBOOKS STILL AVAILABLE!

NASC cookbooks make excellent gifts. The book contains 91 pages with 298 recipes submitted by our own members.

To obtain your copy, please send \$6.00 to: NASC Cookbook, Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622.

GOLD DRAWING

At January the N.A.S.C. will have a drawing for 40 gold coins at the convention at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. As many of you know by now, the N.A.S.C. has to borrow the money to purchase the gold coins this time. Even though the club does not make money on the drawing (we usually lose money), we think this is one of the many ways in which we help our member clubs, even if it means going to the limit. All we can ask is sell those tickets to help your club!

THE GROWTH OF OUR MOTTO

by Michael Carlin



Many of us, if asked about our national motto, would reply knowingly that it is "In God We Trust" and that it appeared for the first time on the two cent piece in 1864. If you were confronted with the same question 115 to 120 years ago you could have given a wide variety of answers consisting of "there is no such thing", "God our trust", "In God We Trust", and "Our trust is in God", which were derived from Francis Scott Key's Star Spangled Banner which suggests "and let this be our motto, In God is our trust."

The story begins on November 3, 1861 when Reverend M. R. Watkinson of Ridgway, Pennsylvania wrote a letter to Samuel P. Chase, then Secretary of Treasury, to suggest that God be recognized on our coinage. The thought found favor even with the Civil War breaking out. Mr. Chase then wrote a letter to the Director of the Mint stating that "no nation could be strong except in the strength of God or safe except in his defense and that the trust in God among our people should be declared on our national coinage. You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest terms possible this national recognition."

As a result of Mr. Watkinson's original suggestion, in 1864 the motto "In God We Trust" was accepted as our national motto. It was also in 1864 that this motto was introduced to the general public on circulating coins with the new two cent piece holding this honor. As time progressed, this motto spread throughout our coinage, all the way up to the twenty dollar gold piece.

Since the time of the two cent piece, the national motto had become very widespread. One of the few exceptions was caused by President Theodore Roosevelt, who personally objected to the use of a Deity's name on our national coinage. In a letter dated November 11, 1907 he said:

My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction to put such a motto on coins or to use it any kindred manner that not only does no good but does positive harm and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to sacrilege...

During 1907 new designs for the ten and twenty dollar Gold pieces were prepared by Augustus Saint Gaudens, the Director of the Mint under Roosevelt's administration. President Theodore Roosevelt gave strict orders that "In God We Trust" should be omitted from the new dies.

It is interesting to note that it wasn't until the middle of the twentieth century that our national motto was put on our paper money. It all started when Matt Rothert, ANA President from 1965-1967 and prominent numismatist, was in church one Sunday morning. When the donation plate was moving toward him he realized that only our national coinage bore the official motto, but did not appear on our paper currency. He realized that our paper currency had a much larger and wider circulation abroad than our coins, and a message about our country's faith in God could be easily carried throughout the world if it were on U.S. currency.

He first made the suggestion to the government in 1953. It wasn't until 1955 that President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a bill to provide the words "In God We Trust" on all paper currency. It first appeared on the 1935G series Silver Certificates.

Nowadays, if any of us reach into our pocket and pull out either a bill or a coin of current circulation, it will carry the motto, "In God We Trust". All this was due to the efforts of a Reverend in a town in the Northeast that probably most of us never heard of. This man recognized the emptiness in our coinage and through his efforts fulfilled their greatest extent.

BOOK TALK

by George Frederick Kolbe, NLG



WHAT BOOKS DO YOU COMMEND FOR A GOOD NUMISMATIC LIBRARY?

I will be glad to mention some of the numismatic books that I find important. Those of you who are forming numismatic libraries will, I suppose, have to answer this question yourselves, based on your needs, interests and aspirations.

At best, my recommendations are sketchy. The literature of numismatics is so vast that it would require several hundred pages for a comprehensive overview. If you would like information about books in your field of interest, I will be glad to provide future columns or by mail if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to G.F.K., P.O. Drawer 1610A, Crestline, 2325.

For those interested in ancient Greek and Roman coins, Barclay Vincent Head's *Historia Numorum* is a must. Originally written in 1921, a revised version was published in 1971 and it is this version that has been reprinted a number of times. Although research has, of course, uncovered errors and some of the information is out of date, but, taken as a whole, it is more good information within its pages than any other single volume on ancients. The Seaby guide books on various aspects of ancient numismatics are also very useful though it should be noted that the valuations are somewhat inaccurate. This is a very minor consideration considering the rapid price changes in today's numismatic market. There are more good books on coins than any other numismatic topic, but since our space is limited and our recommendations are limited to English-speaking American

collectors in mind, we will stop here, at least for this issue.

For those who desire an in-depth overview of the entire range of numismatics, we can do no better than to recommend R.A.G. Carson's *Coins of the World*. In its several hundred pages of text is an incredible concentration of important numismatic information and the collotype illustrations are excellent. It is not easy reading, but there are rich rewards for those who persevere. A recent book, *Coins*, edited by Martin Price, features essays on various topics, mostly written by British Museum experts, and is also a most useful work. Gerald Hoberman's *The Art of Coins* combines superb coin photography with magnificent color printing and is a visual delight. It is the most beautifully illustrated numismatic book we have ever seen. It is unfortunate that the numismatic information was not more carefully edited. Some have also criticized Hoberman's choice of coins illustrated, but I am so bowled over by their technical brilliance that I am loathe to make any criticism on these grounds. If you wish to entice a friend into coin collecting, just show him this book.

American numismatics and Yeoman's *Guide Book of United States Coins* (the Red Book) are nearly synonymous, but... it seems to make little sense to me that collectors rush out to buy every annual edition. The information is invaluable but prices can no longer be authoritative given today's hectic coin market. Even the weekly publications often have trouble keeping up with values. So... you must have a recent edition since the numismatic information is also updated each year, but unless you collect

Red Books, it is probably not necessary to purchase a copy every year solely for the valuations.

Dave Bower's two recent books on the Garrett and Eliasberg collections, I cannot praise too highly. A skillful blend of scholarship and popular information, written in Bower's inimitable style, both volumes belong on the shelves of all American collectors. Two of Don Taxay's works, *Counterfeit, Mis-Struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins* and *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*, are also recommended to all American collectors. I will not discuss any of the more specialized American numismatic works but I will say that *anything* numis-

matic written by Walter Breen is worthwhile reading.

Well, folks, I've hardly gotten started, and have not discussed foreign numismatic books at all, but space is running out for this issue. Do let me hear from you and we'll continue this series in future issues.

NOTE: Many numismatists say Mr. Kolbe can answer just about any question about numismatic books. George Kolbe will feel terrible if he doesn't get a few questions to answer. Therefore, it is time to "stump" George with that tough book question.



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NICE TO KNOW —

The nickname for the dollar, "buck", originated in the 1800's with deer hunters. The going price for a deerskin was one dollar, so to the hunters, a male deer (buck) was regarded as the equivalent of one dollar.

FACT OR FICTION?

The dollar sign comes from the Spanish peso. In the late 1700's and early 1800's, the peso circulated widely in the United States because of extensive trade with the West Indies. The abbreviation for the peso was P, and for the plural, PS. The P and the S were eventually superimposed, emerging as \$.



A good part of success depends on the advice you ignore.



THOMAS JEFFERSON: A BEACON FOR SOLAR

conservation Group Points to Monticello as a Landmark Energy Saver
by Jonathan Dedmon, Newhouse News Service



Group of solar energy proponents, in choosing 150 of the nation's leading examples of energy use, has cited as one winner a Virginia architect, lawyer and writer by name of Thomas Jefferson.

ing the nation's third president the father of American solar energy is "probably a little too far," admits Anita Gunn, a leader of the study for the Center for Renewable Resources here. Yet without modern solar power equipment, Jefferson used his home, Monticello, to make innovative use of the sun.

placed a glassed-in piazza adjacent to his library on the south side of the house. As the "Greenhouse" and warmed exclusively by the sun, the room was comfortable during chilly days and was fitted with Venetian blinds to prevent it from overheating in summer.

ay, attached solar greenhouses are one of the most popular means of using solar energy to heat homes.

ows on the north side of Monticello were triple-glazed to prevent heat loss. And he devised shutters that could be opened or closed from inside the house to let in light or block the hot sun.

installed "rudimentary but effective storm windows — a very unusual practice at the time," says Bob Olson, who studied Monticello for the center's project.

gging," a mixture of clay and brick fragments, lay beneath Monticello's floors to provide insulation as well as fireproofing. And Jefferson was the first Virginia landowner to build his home on a breezy hilltop instead of near a river's edge; his house and floor plan were designed for maximum ventilation, according to Olson, who conducts energy research for the congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

ow stairwells topped by skylights may have been intended to serve as "thermal chimneys," inducing air circulation and cooling the upper floors.

Green, known as one of today's pioneers in "passive cooling," says of Monticello: "What is remarkable is not that Jefferson's cooling strategies worked, but that they stand up so well today. An architect commissioned for a villa on the same site today would do well to equal Monticello's passive cooling performance." American conservation practices including using skylights — an unusual feature — to minimize the need for artificial lighting. And he had all the fireplaces in the house replaced with wood stoves after his friend Benjamin Franklin showed the efficient stoves produced twice the heat with half the wood. He treated the wood on his property as a renewable resource; he took care to replant trees as were cut down for firewood," says Olson.

And today, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the nation's largest utility, is promoting the use of wood stoves for home heat. In the Northeast wood stoves are filling an increasingly large percentage of winter heating needs.

Olson notes that earlier societies emphasized exploitation of the sun's free heat and light. The ancient Greek playwright Aeschylus once wrote that orienting homes toward the sunnier southern horizon was a mark of civilized modern society.

Jefferson's genius, the Center for Renewable Resources has concluded, was in paying close attention to conservation by using natural climatic forces and renewable resources, ideas only now coming back into vogue.

Olson says Jefferson believed that the American character draws its strength from the obligation "to invent and execute, to find means within ourselves and not to lean on others."

In words particularly relevant to the nation's current energy bind, Jefferson once noted: "Dependence begets subservience."

NOTE: Previously published in the *PAK Newsletter*, July 1980, and in the *Newark Star-Ledger*, May, 1980.



Members and non-members alike are encouraged to write and submit numismatic related articles for publication. Articles can be sent to the Editor at any time. Why not share your knowledge with others?

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CLUB REPORT

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

MEETING TIMES AND PLACES



BEACH COIN CLUB —

Great Western Savings & Loan
Spring St. & Palo Verde Ave.
Long Beach, California
2nd Monday — 7:30 p.m. (new time)

HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB —

Mercury Savings & Loan
Laurel Canyon & Magnolia Rd.
North Hollywood, California
1st Monday — 7:30 p.m.

YOU HEARD?

BERSHOP MEETING — Due to an unfortunate series of events, the Bay Cities Coin Club could not meet at their usual location. The club adjourned to Paul Mack's barbershop — then those present moved across the street to a restaurant. "One of the best meetings," members were heard to say at the conclusion of the meeting.

ITED — NEW MEMBERS — The North Hollywood Coin Club has initiated a drive to get new members. Now meeting in a new location on the first Monday of each month, the club reports that dues are just three dollars per year.

HER'S DAY CELEBRATION — The Downey Numismatists celebrated Father's Day at the June meeting with a very special prize. All fathers in attendance received a ticket and the lucky winner was John Ballard. Would you believe he took home something associated with the music of Lawrence Welk? Now if you know the answer to that one, you're giving away something about your age.

Y BIRTHDAY — At the May meeting of the Verdugo Hills Coin Club, a gala birthday party was celebrated by all those present. Eight past presidents were in attendance including Jim Barth (the first president), Walt Fritzsche, Rick Gordon, Hazel Gordon, Ray Reinoehl, Bob Thompson, Dennis Rocklein and John Nichols. There were also 11 members who were present at the first meeting 19 years ago.

TO BE A SECRETARY? — The San Gabriel Coin Club is in need of a secretary. Their June Club Bulletin included the following: "We are in need of a secretary. Being an Equal Opportunity Employer, no request will be ignored. \$200 a month, for two hours work, medical coverage, pension pay, expense account, use of the club car, a 1982 Mercedes. Contact Tony Vecchio or Joe Canzoneri for more details."

GREAT NEWS! — With an opening like that, who could resist? Anyhow, that's how the bulletin read from the desk of Risela Stasney. "Great News — There will be a meeting of the Northrop Coin Club." In fact, there is a meeting every month. They meet the 2nd Monday of the month at the Northrop Club House on Crenshaw Blvd. beginning at 7:30 p.m. Visitors are welcome!

CLOSE CALL! — It was Friday the 13th and Mac McInnis' son was driving the family car home about midnight. The next thing that young McInnis knew, he'd been clobbered by some young drunk with the McInnis vehicle "totalled". But there is a happy ending — for the son was okay. He'd remembered to use the seat belt. We are all thankful.

MARRIED 50 YEARS! — Past President Ray Reinoehl and his wife Velma celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on August 27, 1983. Their friends in the Verdugo Hills Coin Club presented them with a small plaque commemorating this memorable occasion. We, their friends in NASC, extend our congratulations and best wishes for many more years of happiness to come.

IN HONOR OF



NONA MOORE — This past president of the N.A.S.C. and grand lady was honored recently by the Fontana United Numismatists for her 21 years of service as Corresponding Secretary. She was showered with gifts including flowers and a new hand cart. We join in adding our congratulations!

BRYAN BURKE — San Bernardino High School celebrated their centenary this year. A special tribute was paid to Bryan Burke, who retired after 25 years teaching at the school. The Archives were dedicated as the "Bryan Burke Archives".

MIKE CARLIN — This young numismatist, a member of the Whittier Coin Club, spent the week of July 10th through the 16th at the American Numismatic Association's Summer Seminar. He'd won a full scholarship to this annual summer event. Congratulations to Mike Carlin, and we look forward to a full report.

TED LOPEZ — Remember young Ted Lopez from the San Bernardino area. As a junior, he won just about everything. Well, time marches on. Recently graduated from high school, Ted received an appointment to the Naval Academy and left for his new assignment on July 5th. Ted's goal is to be an astronaut, and he seems to be right on target. We are all proud of him and wish him the very best.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

At the June meeting of the Numismatic Association of Southern California, the cost of shipping, servicing and processing the sets of slides available for clubs' use was set at \$2.00. Please give our Visual Education Director, Elizabeth Wisslead, ample time to service your requests. And most importantly, please read the instructions regarding care in returning the sets once you've used them.

OUR NEXT WORKSHOP

by Harold Katzman

NASC will again be holding a one-day Coin Grading Workshop this fall. The workshop will be held on Saturday, October 29 at the Holiday Inn in the city of Orange, 7 West Chapman Avenue. The workshop will begin at 8:30 a.m. and last until 4:30-5:00 p.m. Dr. Sol Taylor has again agreed to conduct the workshop. Based on evaluations given out at the last workshop, several small changes have been made. The location was changed so that we can move to different areas for local collectors. A workshop fee of \$6 for NASC members and \$12 for non-members has been established. Juniors may register for free. This fee includes the following: (1) All materials and handouts, (2) a morning coffee and Danish break, (3) an afternoon tea and coke break, and (4) a buffet lunch. The buffet lunch will include a choice of sandwiches, salad bar, roll, vegetables and beverage. Where else can you attend a one-day workshop with lunch for only \$6?

The workshop will again be limited to the first 40 applicants. PRE-REGISTRATION is required. Please use the application below for registration. Make your checks payable to NASC. Mail your completed application form to Harold Katzman, 1504 Rosewood Ct., Ontario, CA 91762. A letter of confirmation will be sent to all applicants prior to the workshop.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me. I hope to see you at the workshop.

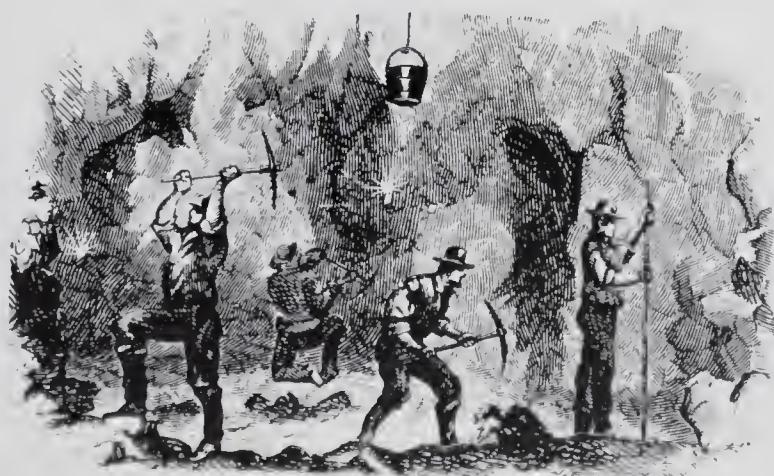
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NOTE: A letter with the above information will be accepted as a substitute for the above application form if you prefer not to cut up your magazine.



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For information write to the Royal Australian Mint, 115 Main Road, Montville, New Jersey 07045.

NUMISMATIC CALENDAR

SC BOARD MEETINGS

ember 18, 1983 Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles – 1:00 p.m.
ember 4, 1983 Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles – 1:00 p.m.

IN SHOWS

ember 22-25, 1983 22nd Annual Convention (NCNA)
Northern California Numismatic Association
Cathedral Hill Hotel (Van Ness at Geary St.)
San Francisco, California
(Free Admission)

ober 21-23, 1983 73rd CSNA Convention & Coin Show
California State Numismatic Association
Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel
1015 W. Ball Road
Anaheim, California

ober 30, 1983 25th Annual Coin Show (WVCC)
West Valley Coin Club
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Avenue
Reseda, California

ember 26-27, 1983 16th Annual Coin Show (NCOC)
Numismatic Council of Orange County
Quality Inn
Anaheim, California
(South of Disneyland)

ary 26-28, 1984 "International Twenty-Ninth" Annual Convention
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Ambassador Hotel
3400 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

OOPS!

IF YOU FIND MISTAKES IN THIS PUBLICATION, CONSIDER THAT THEY ARE THERE FOR A PURPOSE. WE TRY TO PUBLISH SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE, AND SOME PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR MISTAKES! THAT'S WHY WE OCCASIONALLY INCLUDE THEM.

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets at NASC, CSNA & COIN to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LA — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., 1st Nationwide Savings Community Room, Sepulveda & Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 13300 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 5554 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93302.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Wm. Collins, 3322 W. Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90008.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail Address, Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOCIATION — Meets 2nd Saturday, 8:00 p.m., Eroc Hall, 1345 E. Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Corky Ayers, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Room 168, Church Lab. Blvd., cor. Wilson & San Pasqual Sts., Pasadena; Mail Address, Jet Prop. Lab., 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91103.

COLLECTORS OF NUMISMATIC ERRORS (CONE) — Meets annually at ANA; Mail Address, Box C, Deadwood, SD 57732.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., The Oaks Community Building, The Oaks Mall, Thousand Oaks; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1694, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN) — Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brander, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COI. CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 2011 Atlin St., Duarte, CA 91010.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Bldg., Uruapan Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, P.O. Box 183, Culver City, CA 90230.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., S. Tamarind Elementary School 'Cafetorium', 8561 Tamarind Ave., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92683.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12860 Euclid (1 block N. of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

NUMISMATISTS — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Coast Federal S&L, 40548 Florida Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

COIN CLUB OF LA — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room, Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3845, Van Nuys, CA 91407.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LA — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N.ix, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 12718 Hart St., N. Hollywood, CA 91605.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 Union Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland CA 91365.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m.,d National Bank (upper level, rear entrance), 1300 E. Valley Blvd., Alhambra; Mail Address, O E. Lambert Blvd., Whittier, CA 90604.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club e No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

WALKE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal S&L, 355 E. hester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, CA 90250.

THE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 2, Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, 1291 Kenwood Rd., #162-L, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., eed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 e, Burbank, CA 91504.

THE EACH COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

GELES COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 432 S. Carson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

REY PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Service Center Club House, 440 Pherrin, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Progressive S&L, 12175 a Blvd., Studio City; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405

WESTERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September ral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

TOP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec use, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 nd Ave., #20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

NUMISMATIC COUNCIL OF ORANGE COUNTY — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:39 p.m., Far West S&L, 1st St., Tustin; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS OF AMERICA — Meets annually during ANA Convenail Address, Box 589, Artesa, NM 88210.

IDE/CARLSBAD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., Garrison School, 333 Garrison Ave., side; Mail Address, 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.

COAST COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Fountain Valley; Mail Address, 1291 Kenwood Rd., 162-L, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

GLENDALE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Savings & Loan, 320 or Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707

RE ERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Square, sead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 2111 Bonita Av'ye; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

COLTON COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Community Room, Provident Bank, 5 Citrus Ave., Redlands; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

RE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 5 1st St. (Tyler Mall at Highway 91), Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 3

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., San Bernardino Museum, Teacher's Hall of Fame Building (110 & California St. to Museum), San no; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

REPUBLIC VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Republic Savings & Loan ke Ave., Pasadena; Mail Address, P.O. Box 40039, Pasadena, CA 91104.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Santa Ana; Mail Address, Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92701.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 3757 State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Security Pacific Bank, 1715 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 4545 Kingswell, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City Civic Center; Mail Address, 26861 Sun City Blvd., Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East F Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TRW SEA/COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed. & preceding Mon., 12 Noon, E2/Presentation Room #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, R5/2021 #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, 1095 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

UPLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th St., Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

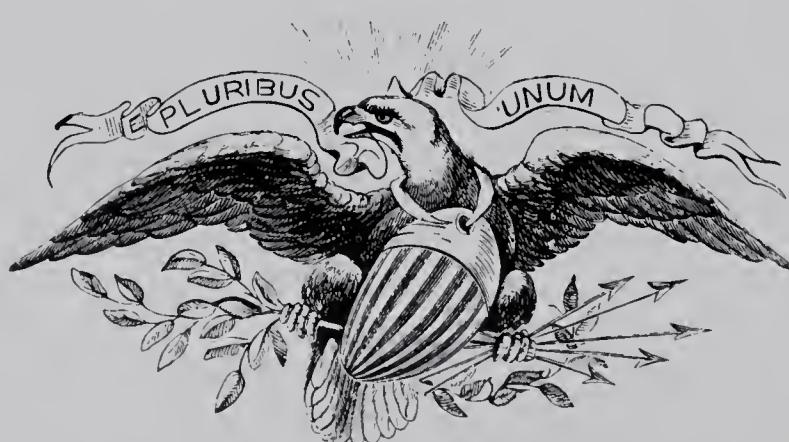
VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott Ave, Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

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	Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622	
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	1504 W. Rosewood Ct., Ontario, CA 91762	
SURER	Richard F. Lebold
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